

## FOR

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*  
3. To spare; to treat with clemency.  
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*  
4. To withhold.  
*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me; that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*  
*FORBEARANCE, n. f.* [from *forbear*.]  
1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would  
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*  
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or *forbear* doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*  
2. Intermission of something.  
3. Command of temper.  
Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.  
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 52.*  
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*  
*FORBEARER, n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,  
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tyff. Husbandry.*  
To *FORBID, v. a. a. pret.* I *forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [forbeban, Saxon; *verhieden*, Dutch.]  
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?  
*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,  
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*  
The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*  
All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*  
The chaste and holy race

Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*  
2. To command to *forbear* any thing.  
She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,  
The practice and the purpose of the king,  
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shakespeare.*  
They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.  
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,  
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the light!  
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,  
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to pray; to *forbid* therefore is to curse.

Sleep shall neither night nor day  
Hang upon his penthouse lid;  
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To *FORBID, v. n.* To utter a prohibition.  
Now the good gods *forbid*,  
That our renowned Rome

Should now eat up her own! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
*FORBIDDANCE, n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate  
The sacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

*FORBIDDENLY, adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.  
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,  
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakespeare.*

*FORBIDDER, n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbider* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*  
Other care, perhaps,

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May have diverted from continual watch  
Our great *forbider*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
*FORBIDDING, participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.  
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*  
*FORCE, n. f.* [force, French; *fortis*, Latin.]  
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dante.*  
2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,  
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*  
The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride  
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd; *Dryden.*  
But I by free consent.

3. Virtue; efficacy.  
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*  
Not long in *force* this charter stood;  
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.  
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,  
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,  
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*  
Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.  
To *FORCE, v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To compel; to constrain.

Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*  
I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Pope's View of Æpic Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.  
O that fortune  
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd  
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,  
I should have *for'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,  
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to press.  
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deutr. 20. 19.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.  
Stooping, the spear descending on his chine,  
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:  
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,  
That scarce the victor *for'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.  
Three blast ring nights, born by the southern blast,  
I floated, and discover'd land at last:  
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,  
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. To drive by violence or power.  
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Dancy of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punick land  
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,  
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.  
My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here  
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:  
If they *for'd* from me one kind look or word,  
Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.  
Troy wall'd so high,  
Atreides might as well have *for'd* the sky.  
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide  
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;  
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,  
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.  
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 409.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Here*

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Here let them lye,  
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:  
Were they not *for'd* with those that should be our's,  
We might have met them dæful, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*  
If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advis'd how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To *FORCE out.* To extort.  
The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from him expressions that seem'd to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To *FORCE, v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being epi'd by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advis'd him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in footfaying, as in foot I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

*FORCEDLY, adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most apply agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

*FORCEFUL, adj.* [force and full.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we  
Commune with you of this, but rather follow  
Our *forceful* indignation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Against the steel he threw  
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,  
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,  
Assist'd by a friend, one moonless night,  
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,  
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

*FORCEFULLY, adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.

*FORCELESS, adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.

*FORCEPS, n. f.* [Latin.]  
*Forceps* properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

*FORCER, n. f.* [from *force*.]  
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.

2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Ædædus.*

1. Strong; mighty: opposed to weak.  
That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous.  
Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Prevalent; of great influence.  
God hath assur'd us, that there is no inclination or temptation to *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel  
The influence of a form and mind,  
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,  
Like mingl'd streams, more *forcible* when join'd:  
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,  
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

5. Done by force.  
The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

*FORCIBLENESS, n. f.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

*FORCIBLY, adv.* [from *forcible*.]  
1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotson.*

2. Imperpetually.  
3. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire  
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 8.*

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The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

T his doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*

*FORCIPATED, adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

*FORD, n. f.* [forb, Saxon, from *fapan*, to pass.]  
1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;  
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards  
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies  
All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd  
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:  
But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dry.*

To *FORD, v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hist.*

*FORDEABLE, adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

*FORE, adj.* [pone, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

*FORE, adv.*  
1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To *FOREADVISE, v. n.* [fore and advise.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,  
As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,  
And tried his inclination. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To *FOREAPPOINT, [fore and appoint.]* To order beforehand.

To *FOREARM, v. a.* [fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*

He *forearms* his care  
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*

To *FOREBODE, v. n.* [fore and bode.]  
1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,  
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be present of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:  
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r  
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

*FOREBODER, n. f.* [from *forebode*.]  
1. A prognosticator; a soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. A foreknower.  
*FOREBY, prep.* [fore and by.] Near; hard by; fast by.  
Not far away he hence doth won  
Forby a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

To *FORECAST, v. a.* [fore and cast.]  
1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds. *Dan. xi.*

2. To adjust; to contrive.  
The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,  
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,  
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.  
It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange, Fable 83.*